THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1772. [NUMB. 1570

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; AND THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the Freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. HOLT.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 21st of December 1772.
Flour at 24/. per Cwt.

A WHITE Loaf of Bread to weigh 1lb. 6 oz. for 4 Coppers. Ditto of Do. to weigh —— or —— for 2 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	8s 6d	Beef per Barrel	£3 0 0
Flour ——	£4 0	Pork	£1 0 0
Brown Bread	24 0	Salt	3/6 to 4 0
West-India Rum	3 5	Bohea Tea	4 3
New-England ditto	3 8	Choccol. per Do.	17 6
Muscovado Sugar	£4 0	Beer Wax	2 0
Single refin'd ditto	5 3	Indian Corn per Bush.	4 8
Molasses	2 0	Wood	32 to 36 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, all Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	M.	
Thursday	13	1	after 6	58	before 6		Full ☽ Sunday
Friday	14	1	6	57	6		
Saturday	15	2	6	56	6		
Sunday	○	3	6	55	6		
Monday	17	10	6	54	6		
Tuesday	18	11	6	52	6		
Wednesday	19	12	6	51	6		

Days to Hours 4 Min. the 4th.

To the Freemen and Freeholders of Montgomerie Ward,

THE Common Council on Friday last declared the Office of Alderman and Justice of the Peace, lately exercised by BENJAMIN BLAGGE, Esq. to be absolutely void, in Consequence of his having accepted of the Office of CORONER of the City and County of New-York (the Offices being adjudged by the most eminent Gentlemen of the Law in this City, as incompatible with each other, and by no Means to be held and exercised by one and the same Person) and have therefore directed the said Mayor to issue his Precept to the Constable of Montgomerie Ward, to summon the Freemen and Freeholders of the said Ward, to meet together on Monday the 15th Day of February Instant, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the New Market, in the Ward aforesaid, then and there to elect by plurality of Voices, a sufficient and proper Person to serve as an Alderman in that Ward, in the Room and Stead of the said BENJAMIN BLAGGE, *who is absolutely disqualified from serving as an Alderman and Justice of the Peace for this City, by having accepted of the Office, and qualified himself as a Coroner of this City and County.* Pray Gentlemen elect a proper Person; Now is your Time;—A Word to the Wise is sufficient. ADIEU. HONESTUS.

A few of the following Pamphlets, to be sold,

At J. HOLT's Printing-Office,

A Memorial of the first Settlement of Plymouth, in New-England, containing an Account of the most remarkable Events, from the Year 1620, to the Year 1659, Price 4s.

A Moral Tale, founded on the affecting, and extraordinary Occurrances in a private Family in England, a Poem in blank Verse, Price 1s.

A Scripture Manual, or plain Representation of the Ordinance of Baptism, design'd for the Use of all who would answer a good Conscience towards God; and give a Reason of their Faith and Practice, with Meekness and Fear. *Search the Scriptures.* JOHN V. 39.

By SAMUEL WILSON. The Fourth Edition.

This is an Attempt to shew the Invalidity of Infant Baptism, Price 9d.

☞ The Gentlemen who had the printed Proposals for taking in Subscriptions for Printing the ANSWER to De Laune's Plea for the Non-Conformists, lately reprinted, are desired to send the Lists to the Printer hereof, the said Answer being now ready for the Press.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench, about twenty-three Years of Age, with a Female CHILD; she can do all sorts of house Work, and cook tolerable well; sold for no fault but want of Employ. Inquire of the Printer. 69 72

TO BE SOLD,

THE snuff-mill with all the utensils complete, situate near the Bull's Head Tavern, in the out ward of this City, and now in the possession of George Traill. ALSO, the best of double, middling and single refined loaf sugar, lump, powdered, raisin and candied sugar; and New-York distilled rum, by JOHN VAN CORTLANDT, living in the Broad-Way. 69

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

THE HOUSE and LOT of ground now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Philip Thompson, Taylor, near the New Dutch Church; there is in said house six fire places, an out-kitchen and cistern in the yard, all in good repair. For further particulars, apply to JOHN BURTLING, living in the Broad-Way, by whom an indisputable title will be given. 68 72

WHEREAS there has been great [illegible] the payment of the [illegible] duties on WINES, &c. and [illegible] shall be afterwards [illegible] which is required to be [illegible] perty to another [illegible] cases to be specified, [illegible] property in the same [illegible] in any ship after registering [illegible] be acknowledged by [illegible] on the certificate of the register, before two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire property in such ship remains to some of the subjects of Great Britain, if any dispute arises concerning the same.

AND WHEREAS all vessels trading at or belonging to any port in America, the owners or masters of which shall omit to comply with the directions given in the said act, will be liable to the same prosecutions and penalties as if such vessels were owned entirely by foreigners:

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore give this notice, that all persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly. 68

By order of the Commissioners,

Custom-House, Boston, 23th December, 1772. SAMUEL [illegible] pr. Sec'y.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late [illegible] desired to discharge the same by the first [illegible] accounts will be left in the hands of an [illegible] with

JANNETJE REMSEN, Executrix.
SIMON REMSEN,
JACOB REMSEN, } Executors.
HENRY REMSEN,

67 70

ANCHORS FOR SALE.

WHEREAS some have supposed, that the Anchors belonging to Noble and Townsend, which used to lie along Side the [illegible] at Burling's-Slip, are sold.——This may inform the Public, that the Corporation having ordered their Removal from that Place; the same now lodged for Sale, in a Yard between the Slip and [illegible] Bayard's Store, on the Dock, where any Size and Quantity may be had on Application to

67 70 WILLIAM HAWXHURST.

ANY Persons who have Moth eaten or damaged Pieces of Blankets, Duffels, Bearskins, Strouds, or other coarse low-priced Goods to dispose of.—also Labouring Negro Shoes, Pickled Cod-Fish, New-England Tobacco, and the Country Cheese, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printer hereof. 67 70

For *Kingston*, and *Savannah Lamar*,

JAMAICA,
The SHIP
BRITANNIA,
[illegible] Van Horne, Commander;
WILL [illegible] sail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, Beekmans, Mr. John Beekman, or said Commander [illegible], at Marston's Wharf. 67 70

New-York, [illegible] 1772.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS.

Henry William Stiegel,

PROPRIETOR of the first American flint-glass manufactory, in [illegible], is just arrived in this city, and opened a warehouse [illegible] the Exchange, the corner opposite to Mr. WALTON's, where he hopes for the encouragement of those [illegible] well to the establishment of manufactures in this country; and that the glass he offers to the public, will be found to excel that which is imported and sold at lower prices.

[illegible] quart, pint, and half pint decanters; [illegible] double flint glass, half pint [illegible] tumblers, jelly glasses, three feeted [illegible] wine and water glasses, vinegar and [illegible] cruets; phials and other bottles for Chymists and Apothecaries, &c.

As his [illegible] very short, he begs the favour of [illegible] him from those, who want a supply. 67 70

TO BE SOLD,

A [illegible] house and lot of ground, pleasantly situate in the town of Hackinsack, or New-Barbados, in the county of Bergen, New-Jersey, between the Court House and Dutch Church, fronting the green or commons, now in the tenure of Isaac Browne, Esq; said lot is one hundred and six feet in front, and likewise in the rear, and one hundred feet deep, on each side. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser thereof: Inquire of Theodorus Van Wyck, at New-York, or William Prevoe, near the premises. New-York, Jan. 13, 1773. 67 70

Broad-Street, January 24th, 1773.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.

Established in June 1764, by

JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, & c. R.

WHO *constantly attends*, and will continue his endeavours to extend the utility of his office to all ranks of people, particularly by giving the most candid and satisfactory opinion and advice, as well in all cases of law and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings; that, at all times strictly agreeable to the letter of the law, and the wholesome fundamentals thereof, "*Equity and good Conscience, governed by right Reason.*" Deeds, wills, and all other conveyances; petitions, memorials, charter parties, articles of copartnership, affignments, arbitration bonds, &c. drawn effectually to answer the purposes intended; and on such low charge as to prevent the applying to those persons who cannot possibly have sufficient knowledge in such business.—Also, letters of attorney, certificates, &c. perfected under the city Seal, or otherwise as the case may require.——*Cash at most times* to be had on bottomry, and other approved security. *Executors and Administrators*, instructed in the due execution of their office, whereby to prevent the great trouble and expence which often happens from the want of knowledge therein.—Also, persons assisted to recover their property in England, or other distant parts.——*Sea-faring men*, and other strangers, who, many times meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the Law, will be properly attended; *and* those whose circumstances are desperate will meet the most consistent advice, and may depend on the utmost secrecy. All other the general business of this office executed with strict integrity, and the most immediate dispatch.

☞ A middle aged woman servant is wanted to cook, and do the work of a small family (washing excepted) 67 70

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For disposing of a House and Lot of Ground, &c. now in the Possession of William Elsworth.

The Lottery consists of 1900 Tickets, viz.

1,	A house and Lot in Queen-street, near Burling's-slip, New-York, valued by sworn appraisers, at £.1400, and now rents for £.70 per an. and the taxes,	£.1400 0 0
1,	A house and lot of two acres in the town of Norwich, New-London county, in Connecticut,	50 0 0
39	Prizes of plate, furniture, &c. the highest of which is £.20, the lowest £.1. 8. amounting in the whole to	198 10 0
421	Cash prizes, at 30s. each, is	631 10 0
461	Prizes,	£.2280 0 0
1448	Blanks.	
1900	Tickets, at 24s. each, is	£.2280 0 0

A blank deed is already made for the house, and the adventurers may be assured, that the fortunate number which shall draw that and the lot of ground, shall be put into possession as soon as the lottery is drawn, which will be in a short time—when the fortunate numbers will be printed in hand-bills, and the prizes punctually paid, subject to no deduction. WILLIAM ELSWORTH.

Some of the tickets yet remaining unsold, may be had of Mr. Wm. Elsworth, at Powles Hook, where the Lottery is to be drawn. 46—

SEYDE, July 30.

THE Druses and the Osmanlis, who united to take this city from Ali Bey and his ally Cheik Daher, having assembled the 4th of last month, began their attack. The next day three Russian ships of war and a fregate, from Archangel, sunk a ship from Baruth, and then anchored in this road. Nevertheless fresh troops daily arrived at the Turkish army, which amounted at last to 30,000 men, of which 6000 were good Cavalry, and the rest were foot Druses. The town had only some Egyptian Soldiers to oppose them, and 300 Peasants, which served by way of garrison. On the 11th in the morning, the

Druſes and Oſmanlis were obſerved to be in motion, and as the ſea was free, ſince the arrival of the Ruſſian ſhips, it was known that the Cheik Daher was preparing to ſuccour the place beſieged; it was given out that he would have been at Seyde the 7th inſtant, with 12,000 Horſe, and theſe reports were repeated till the 10th, when his army ſuddenly appeared upon the plain, and next morning at eight drew up in order of battle. A body of Druſes, after making a diſcharge at a conſiderable diſtance, ſhamefully ran away and all the Infantry followed. The Kiahya of Oſman Bey, Pacha of Cairo, very courageouſly preſented himſelf at the head of a body of horſe, and even repulſed the advanced guard of Daher; but this old warrior advancing himſelf, drew up his Cavalry, and was preparing to fall upon the Turks, which the Kiahya obſerving, made the beſt of his way off as well as the reſt. Then nothing was to be ſeen but troops running away, and others following them; but this did not laſt long for at nine o'clock in the evening all the army of the Grand Signor was out of ſight, and the Conqueror only remained on the plain, who ſeized all the cannon, tents and baggage of his adverſaries, and immediately we were as quiet at Seyde as if no battle had happened. The Grand Signor's army loſt upon this occaſion two or three hundred men. Daher encamped after the action at Baruth, near the ſea, a quarter of a league from the town; he was there ſurrounded by his children, and among them by Ali Bey, who has rendered himſelf ſo famous in Syria, and who, till then, was thought to be dead. It was given out that he deſigned to go directly to Baruth, which the Ruſſians were then canonading, but the army retired.

Warſaw, Aug 29. The provinces which are to be diſmembered from this country, and which are to be incorporated with the States of the Houſes of Auſtria and Brandenbourg, are to retain, for two years, their rights and cuſtoms; but the Staroſties and convents are to ſurrender up half of their revenues. In the province ſeized by the Court of Vienna the number of monaſteries amounts to 1788, ninety ſix of which are Dominicans or Jacobins. As theſe religious have been the principal incendiaries in ſtirring up the Confederates to act, they are probably on the eve of being deprived of what is moſt dear to them in the world, that is to ſay, of the greateſt part of their vaſt revenues; after which they will have time to repent of their imprudent zeal, when it will be no longer in their power to excite freſh troubles.

To the PRINTER.

AMONG the London news writers there are ſome whoſe publications have a tendency to ſap the foundations of the Engliſh conſtitution, and by inſenſible degrees to prepare the minds of the people for the recepti n of arbitrary government. Every occurrence is ſo repreſented as to promote ſuch a deſign, ſometimes, to degrade the conſtitution, it is repreſented as a mere chimera, an empty name or notion; and that all other nations, tho' under the moſt arbitrary governments, are equally fond of their reſpective conſtitutions as we are of ours, ſo that there is no preference among them; but what is founded in national prejudice; at other times, the conſtitution itſelf is charged with the evils we ſuffer in conſequence of its violation, ſuch as riots and diſorders, and the licencious freedom of the preſs, &c. occaſioned by oppreſſions; alſo the diſorders at elections, the inequality in parliamentary repreſentation, the bribery and corrupt practices in the election of members, their continuance in office independent on the will of their conſtituents, and numerous other caſes that might be mentioned. At other times, in order to ſilence our complaints againſt thoſe who are making daily incroachments upon our rights, the freedom and advantages we ſtill enjoy, are compared with the oppreſſion and miſery of thoſe nations which have long ſince yielded up their rights, and become the abſolute ſlaves of tyrannical power; as if that power, if once completely eſtabliſhed over us, would not have the ſame direful effects it has had in the other nations, once as free as we are. At other times the moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional exertions of power, are repreſented as legal and right, and the moſt laudable efforts for the preſervation of the moſt ſacred rights of humanity are branded with the moſt odious epithets and repreſented as faction, rebellion, &c. It would be highly beneficial to the publick if ſome Gentlemen of leiſure and ability would make it their buſineſs to detect and expoſe theſe miſchievous writers, in order to counteract their malignity.

I was led into theſe reflections by reading ſome paragraphs in the London General Evening Poſt of the 5th of September laſt, which I herewith ſend, and deſire you will inſert them in your next paper together with the remarks ſubjoined, which will oblige your conſtant reader,

A Friend to Great Britain and her Colonies.

LONDON,

"*September 5.* It is exceedingly whimſical that though the Engliſh conſider themſelves as the only free nation in Europe, every other [illegible] tivated with its conſtitution. The Ruſſians, whom we repreſent [illegible] Prince to [illegible] at this m[illegible] liberty [illegible] to [illegible] deſtr[illegible]

The [illegible] mo[illegible] the pri[illegible] ble; [illegible] civil o[illegible] ex- [illegible] ready [illegible] and returns are no[illegible] to [illegible] try is a[illegible] and they ſee, th[illegible] that it is better even to have a deſpotic Prince of their own, than to be under the Government of a deſpotic enemy.

The ſcarcity of money, we hear, is ſo exceſſive, even in the neighbourhood of the great cities in Poland, that a fine horſe is cheerfully ſold for a ducat; the edible animals, however, are in a manner eaten up by the various armies. The grounds, likewiſe, remain uncultivated, and all the horrors of a ſpeedy famine threaten, with the calamities of civil war, to complete the deſtruction of the wretched inhabitants. *

The Boſton Patriots are again amuſing themſelves in fomenting a quarrel with the mother-country; the Crown has it ſeems lately judiciouſly made its Governors independent on the American aſſemblies. This has greatly nettled the *Fabii* and *Decii* of Maſſachuſetts bay; they inſiſt that the King's maintaining the Governor's eſtabliſhment, is an inverſion of their conſtitution, and they have ſpiritedly voted the Engliſh Miniſters, who gave that advice, little leſs than traitors to the Crown, and enemies, to the people.

One would imagine, at a firſt glance, that the Boſton Patriots ought to rejoice at their being exonerated from the expence of the Governor's eſtabliſhment; but the truth is, while the Governor was dependent upon them, they actually were governors themſelves. If he refuſed to paſs ſuch bills as they ordered, they refuſed to allow him any ſalary; ſo that he was generally ſtarved into compliance, and the officers of the Crown obliged, in moſt things, to counteract the very views of his maſter. †

The people of Boſton lay great ſtreſs on their charters, derived from the Crown, as if a Britiſh Parliament had not a legal right to annul all charters prejudicial to the intereſts of England. If the King's acts are to bind this nation, the Pope may lay a claim with as much propriety to the Crown of England, for it was ſolemnly ſurrendered to him by our John, and received again as the gracious donative only of the Papacy. ‡

The people of Maſſachuſett's bay ſhould conſider, that is is the obviour intereſt of the Colonies to be ſubject to the Crown of Great Britain, and not to the *Perſon of the King*, for in the laſt caſe they will have a Sovereign without a Protector, and be, like Hanover at preſent, obliged to ſtand upon their own bottom againſt all the attacks of their enemies: whereas in the firſt, the Britiſh nation will be their guardian, and defend them in the juſt poſſeſſion of their liberties. ||

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* *Whether this writer was himſelf deceived, or intended to deceive others, I know not, but he certainly miſrepreſents the matter in hand. Every nation is naturally fond of their own cuſtoms and manners ſo far as they are juſt and reaſonable, and have contributed to their profit or pleaſure; and are content to bear many inconveniences and hardſhips, rather than to change their ſituation, not knowing perhaps that any other is more deſireable, or that a change might not be for the worſe. But no nation was ever fond of any cuſtom or thing merely becauſe it gave them pain or uneaſineſs, tho' ſometimes indeed they would chooſe to endure thoſe evils, for the ſake of ſome real or imaginary good connected with them. But none chooſes evil (that is pain or uneaſineſs) merely for its own ſake; nor do any refuſe good (that is pleaſure or happineſs) but on account of the real or imaginary pain that is to precede or follow it. Thus the Ruſſians, accuſtomed to the yoke of ſlavery, and by a tyrannical power kept in ignorance of many of their natural rights, are ſenſible however of ſome, and enjoy them perhaps with a higher reliſh in proportion to the ſmallneſs of their number; and therefore would reſent and puniſh an attempt to violate them, as ſeverely as if they were in every reſpect a free people. As to the Polanders they may thank themſelves for all the diſtreſs and miſery of their unhappy Country, they have brought it to diſtruction, and are at laſt involved in it themſelves and all by the very ſame tyrannical principles, which this writer endeavours to inculcate, and which the generality of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain are at this time acting upon, and purſuing with all their might. They aiming themſelves at unbounded freedom, a freedom without control, juſt as the Poles did, are daily tyrannizing over the poor and common people, encroaching upon their rights, and drawing them into a ſtate of ſlavery. But if this is once completely effected, the conſequence will certainly be the ſame in England, as it has been in Poland and many other nations, and they who occaſioned the deſtruction, will be the deepeſt ſharers in it themſelves. This writer's concluſion therefore, in favour of deſpotiſm, from the preſent ſtate of the Ruſſians and Polanders, is extremely abſurd.*

† *Upon the ſame principles this writer next endeavours to entertain the publick at the expence of the people of Boſton, whom he ſneeringly calls the Boſton Patriots, and ſays they are again amuſing themſelves in fomenting a quarrel with the mother country. If the Boſton people in their contention with the mother country, aim at nothing but the preſervation of their juſt rights, and proceed in the moſt prudent and peaceable methods they can deviſe They undoubtedly deſerve to be honour'd and eſteem'd as real Patriots by every true friend to England, and its excellent conſtitution. If the moſt important rights of the people of Boſton are unjuſtly invaded, and they in their own defence are only endeavouring to maintain them in the moſt peaceable manner poſſible, it is moſt injurious to repreſent them as fomenters of a quarrel with the mother country.*

He ſays, the Crown has *judiciouſly* made its Governors independent of the American Aſſemblies, &c. *The event will ſhew whether this was judiciouſly done or not; at preſent I think the people in America who are moſt deeply and immediately concerned, are more likely to judge rightly of the meaſure, than either this writer or the miniſtry. Let any man of common underſtanding judge whether a Governor whoſe intereſt depend upon and is united with that of the people over whom he preſides, or one who is unconnected with them in intereſt and wholly independent of them, is moſt likely to uſe his endeavours to promote their intereſt and happineſs? Would the people of Great Britain be pleaſed to be governed by a king thus unconnected with and independent of them? If not why ſhould they imagine that their brethren in America, entitled to the very ſame rights and privileges, ſhould be ſatisfied with ſuch a Governor? Or that forcing ſuch a one upon them is not an inverſion of their conſtitution or that the miniſters who adviſed the meaſure were not guilty of a high breach of duty to the crown and to the people?*

He ſays, At firſt glance one would imagine the Botton patriots ought to rejoice at being exonerated from the expence of the Governor's eſtabliſhment, &c. *It muſt be a very ſuperficial glance of thought indeed that could form ſo unreaſonable a concluſion, as that the want of the only band of connection between the Governor and his people ſhould to them be a deſireable circumſtance; but even if this ſaving of the expence ſhould be ſo, would this writer pretend that the people will have even that ſaving to conſole them? Does he not know or does he think the people do not know that all the money is unconſtitutionally extorted from them for the payment of the governor and all the dependants on the crown in America? So that the people pay not only as much, but a great deal more than before, with the additional mortification of having it forced from their hands, to ſupport their oppreſſors, whom they conſider as enemies to the intereſt and conſtitution of their country, who riot on their ſpoils and return them inſults inſtead of thanks for the plunder of their property.*

‡ *Every Britiſh colony with reſpect to this matter, is in the ſame ſituation as the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay. The King, as inveſted with authority by the whole nation, which gave a ſanction to his action, gave a charter, that is made a contract with the coloniſts, on the faith of which they truſted the lives and fortunes of themſelves and their poſterity. This charter warrants to the ſettlers in America, and their poſterity, all the rights and privileges of natural born ſubjects of England, reſiding within the realm. The coloniſts performed the contract on their parts, nor have they done any thing ſince to forfeit their rights, (if it was poſſible to forfeit them, which I do not admit.) With what colour of right or juſtice then, could the Parliament of Great Britain have a legal power to diſſolve the charter? The whole people of Great Britan, in the King, are parties to the charter, and have no more right to diſſolve it, than one of the parties to any other obligation has to diſſolve ſuch obligation. A natural born ſubject of Great Britain, reſiding within the realm, has a right to the ſole diſpoſal of his property, nor can it be legally taken from him without his own conſent, or the conſent of his repreſentative (freely choſen by himſelf for that purpoſe) in Parliament. Several other rights equally important are poſſeſſed by ſuch a ſubject reſiding in England, and therefore the ſame belong to every Britiſh American, and they neither content nor deſire any thing more; nor can the full enjoyment of all thoſe rights be at all prejudicial to the intereſt of England.*

But tho' I have mention'd only the charter rights of the Britiſh colonies, their rights really ſtand upon a much more ſolid and permanent foundation, even the law of God himſelf, inſeparably connected with, and inherent in the nature he has given us. However it is not neceſſary now, to diſcuſs this point.

|| *If the colonies enjoy their juſt and full rights, they will conſider themſelves as a part of the Britiſh Empire, as benefited to the reſt, as one part of England is to another, and therefore for the joint benefit of the whole, entitled to protection from the whole, tho' not as an inferior, at all dependent upon any other part, and in this relation, and this alone, the coloniſts ſtand to the mother country.*

The Commiſſion
act of rebellion lately
by the burning his
great offence to the
try; and we may
the news of it reache
will immediately ent
their privileges abſol
rogative. [*Are they*

Sept. 10. On Sun
apprentice to a ſtatio
a Methodiſt teacher,
where a large congre
ſome time very quiet,
by the owner of the
his congregation went
where he intended to
was a ſecond time int
lately come from the
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The Commiſſion Court, appointed to try the act of rebellion lately committed in New England, by the burning his Majeſty's ſloop the Gaſpee, gives great offence to the friends of Boſton in this country; and we may therefore imagine, that when the news of it reaches the ſaints of that city, they will immediately enter into reſolutions, declaring their privileges abſolutely ſuperior to the royal prerogative. [*Are they not at leaſt equal to it?*]"

Sept. 10. On Sunday evening laſt a young man, apprentice to a ſtationer, near St. Paul's, ſet up as a Methodiſt teacher, in a field leading to Stepney, where a large congregation aſſembled, who were for ſome time very quiet, but at length were diſturbed by the owner of the field, ſo that the teacher and his congregation went to an adjoining rope-walk, where he intended to finiſh his diſcourſe; but he was a ſecond time interrupted by a body of ſailors lately come from the Eaſt-Indies, who being elevated with liquor, ſwore they would hear no ſuch doctrine as damnation: they therefore procured a wheelbarrow, and placed the preacher in it, and after running him round the field ſeveral times, overſet him in a pond, and moſt of the congregation departed. At this time the maſter of a neighbouring free-ſchool and a peace-officer paſſing that way, and ſeeing the young man's ſituation, went to his aſſiſtance, and promiſed the ſailors that he ſhould not appear there again, if they would let him eſcape, which had the deſired effect. Whereupon he was taken to the houſe of the ſchool-maſter, who gave him ſome refreſhment, telling him that as he had promiſed the ſailors he ſhould not appear there again, he muſt inſiſt on his promiſe alſo, which he thankfully complied with, and took his leave.

The Earl of Sandwich has drawn up a ſtate of the navy for the inſpection of Parliament, and has, it is ſaid, a plan for manning the navy for the future without the odious practice of preſſing, which is no more repugnant to the dictates of humanity than to the principles of the conſtitution.

From Breſt we hear, that a Mooriſh frigate has lately arrived in that port, the Captain of which Reis Ali Perez, is charged with diſpatches of great importance for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, from the Emperor of Morocco. The reaſon of the above mentioned embaſſy is thought to have riſen from the cool reception the Mooriſh Miniſter met with at the Britiſh court, relative to ſome very advantageous propoſitions he was charged with, but which the Engliſh Miniſtry thought fit to reject.

We have the pleaſure to hear, that, in conſequence of our obſervation with reſpect to the impropriety of making individuals proſecute felons at their own expence, for the good of the community, that Government means to inſtitute a law to make the charge payable by the public, and to indemnify the individual alſo for the time he neceſſarily loſes in attending upon a proſecution.

The mode of arreſting a celebrated Lady (Mrs. Cornelys) now in the King's-Bench priſon, is ſaid to be very whimſical: Two bailiffs, dreſſed very magnificently, went to ſee the houſe, which was conſtantly ſhewn to people of diſtinction; after walking about a long time, they affected a quarrel, and drew; the ſervants called for help; the Lady iſſued in a violent agitation from the apartments where ſhe was ſafely locked up, and one of the catchpoles telling her ſhe was his priſoner terminated the fray, though little to her ſatisfaction.

Laſt week as a farmer's ſon at Stapleton, near Darlington, was walking in a field, a hair run againſt his leg with ſuch violence as to cut his ſtocking, and ruffle the ſkin of his ſhin; the hare at the ſame time tumbled backwards with the ſtroke, and died immediately.

Oct. 26. The King of Poland is in a declining ſtate of health, owing to grief for the diſmemberment of his kingdom; to add to his affliction he finds himſelf abandoned by his domeſtics and guards.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of very conſiderable property in the Weſtern Iſles, in Scotland.

"The people who have emigrated from this poor corner of Scotland, ſince the year 1768, have carried with them at leaſt ten thouſand pounds in ſpecie; notwithſtanding this is a great loſs to us, yet the depopulation by theſe emigrations is a much greater. Unleſs ſome ſpeedy remedy is fallen upon by the government and landholders, the conſequences muſt prove very fatal, as this part of the country is rather in the infancy of being civilized than improved."

Extract of a letter from Breſlaw, October 23.

"As the diviſion of Poland is quite ſettled, every one is curious to know the future form of government. The King of Poland claims an ancient right, namely, that the poliſh throne ſhall be hereditary as the Diet in that kingdom; as their free election of a King was eſtabliſhed by uſurpation in the year 1542, after the death of Sigiſmundus Auguſtus, the late Poliſh King of the line of Jagellouſky, who made that kingdom independent of the Ottoman Porte.

"We hear that the Elector of Saxony lays claim to twenty ſix millions of dollars on the kingdom of Poland, for which purpoſe the King will be obliged to ſummon the members of the Diet."

ANECDOTE.

During the ſtate of the laſt war with France, the regiment called the Iriſh Brigade, in that ſervice, either through partiality in the French commanders, or probably being thought better able to oppoſe Engliſh forces than any of their other troops, were conſtantly employed on the moſt hazardous occaſions, and never ſo duly paid or well clothed as any other regiment; which having long cauſed murmurs among the men, was at length reſented by their officers, who, drawing up a ſhort account of the nature of their grievances, annexed a petition thereto to receive their pay and clothes, and had it preſented by one of their Captains to the King; but this great monarch happened to be then in a very ill humour, took ſcarce time to read it, when he flung it from him, and, with a countenance ſufficiently menacing to have intimidated at leaſt a ſquadron of Frenchmen, told the officer, that an Iriſh regiment was more trouble to him than all the reſt of his army put together; to which the Hibernian replied, with a boldneſs truly peculiar to his country, that he was ſorry to hear it, but in recompence begged leave to remind him, *that* was a general complaint among his enemies alſo; which anſwer at once ſo pleaſed and amazed his Majeſty, that after gazing ſome time on the man in admiration of his audacity, he ſtooped, took up the paper, ſigned, and delivered it to him, obſerving at the ſame time, with a ſmile, he found it too true a ſaying, "There was no reſiſting *Iriſh aſſurance*.

APHORISMS.

LET that content thee that has been gotten honeſtly; that thou canſt leave contentedly; canſt uſe ſoberly, and diſtribute cheerfully in the time of thy life and health; for that other, on thy ſick or death bed, ſeems rather a cheat than a charity, inaſmuch as it is more a diſtribution of other men's goods than thine own.

Endeavour to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others, for thou thyſelf haſt many things which muſt be ſuffered by others. If thou canſt not make thyſelf ſuch a one as thou would'ſt, how canſt thou expect to have another in all things to thy liking? We would willingly have others perfect, and yet we mend not ourſelves.

Chooſing implieth approving; and if thou fixeſt upon a perſon againſt whom the world hath given judgment, it is not ſo well natured as to believe thou art altogether averſe to his ways, ſince they do not diſcourage thee from admitting him into thy kindneſs; and reſemblance of inclination being thought none of the leaſt inducements to friendſhip, thou wilt be looked upon at leaſt as a well wiſher, if not a partner in his faults; for if thou canſt forgive them in another, thou wilt not be leſs gentle to thyſelf.

LEEDS, Sept. 8. Yeſterday was married in this town, George Cowper, formerly a butcher, aged 72, to Ann Greenock, aged 68. They are both in the work-houſe; and what is remarkable, the bridegroom, who was a batchelor, after he had hobbled, with the help of two ſticks, about half way to the church, was not able to get any farther, but was then forced to be ſet on horſeback to finiſh his journey. The mob was ſo great at the church-door, that conſtables were obliged to attend to clear the way.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

By Capt. Pearce, in 25 Days from Kingſton, in Jamaica, we have Advice of the Death of Sir William Trelawny, Governor in Chief of that Iſland, when the Command devolved on the Hon. John Dalling, Eſq. Lieut. Governor.

The 14th ult. Capt. Pearce ſpoke with a Ship from South-Carolina for England, with three more in Company from the ſame Place, but did not learn the Captain's Name of either of them, it blowing hard at the Time.

A Ship and Schooner from Philadelphia, arrived at Jamaica a few Days before Capt. Pearce ſailed from thence.

Wedneſday the 29th ult. Capt. Henſhaw arrived here from St. Vincents, but laſt from St. Martins: He left St. Vincents about 5 Weeks ago, and informs us, That General Leybourne was gone to Grenada, and the Command of the Troops devolved on Col. Dalrymple, who had entirely ſurrounded the Indians, and 'twas imagined the greateſt Part of them would be made Priſoners, as they never had teſtified the leaſt Willingneſs of engaging the Soldiers in any other Manner than in ſcouting Parties; that Capt. Read's Boat in going aſhore with Capt. Stanton and 25 Men, overſet, by which Accident 18 Soldiers were drowned; that the Indians from behind a little Eminence fired upon and wounded a Serjeant, and killed three Men that were ſaved from the Waves, but that Capt. Stanton and the Serjeant behaved with ſo much Reſolution, notwithſtanding the latter was wounded in three Places, that the Indians ſoon gave Way, and took to the Woods, when Capt. Stanton immediately hoiſted Engliſh Colours and kept Poſſeſſion of the Ground the Enemy abandoned.

About 10 o'Clock laſt Saturday Morning, a Fire broke out in the Diſtillery of Mr. Griſwold, in Pearl Street, in this City, by Means of the Head of the ſtill flying off: The Flames ſoon communicated to the Roof of the Houſe, but were in a little Time happily extinguiſhed, without doing any conſiderable Damage. A Negro that attended the Diſtillery, was ſcalded to Death.

We hear that the well known JAMES CUNNINGHAM, is arrived here from Jamaica, under the Name of JAMES SWAN.

Yeſterday the Snow Peggy, Capt. William Haſtie arrived here in 8 Weeks from St. Ubes, who, on the 10th January, Lat. 23, Lon. 53, ſpoke with a Snow, Capt. M'Neil, 22 Days from Charleſtown bound to Dominica; and the 26th, Lat. 36, ſpoke with the Ship Commerce, Capt. Robert Haſtie, 7 Weeks and two days from Glaſgow bound to Virginia.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Taylor, is this Day to ſail with the Mail for Falmouth.—

[Remarks on Mr. *Dancer's* Letter (in Meſſrs. Inſlee and Car's Paper of January 25) *Jenny Nettle* on *Sally Tickle*,—and ſeveral other Pieces, too late for this Week's Paper.]

Neither the Eaſtern nor Weſtern Poſts yet arrived.

No SUPPLEMENT this Week.

[*The Chapters of ISAAC the SCRIBE, lately publiſhed in this Paper, being much called for, are now republiſhed in a ſmall Pamphlet, and may be had of the Printer of this Paper.*]

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Schooner Heſter, R. Dingale, from Hiſpaniola. Brig Polly, S. Henſhaw, St. Martins. Sloop Polly, T. Perriam, Turks-Iſland; Lawrence, A. Martin, Turks Iſland and St. Thomas.

Outward.—Brig Ranger, A. Helme, for Dublin; Elizabeth, W. Mercier, Newry. Ship Britannia, C. Van Horne, Jamaica.

Cleared.—Brig Eliſt, J. Pym, to Londonderry. Sloop Mary, C. Sprainger, Coracoa; Betſy, A. Law, Georgia. Schooner Maiden Head, G. De La Roach, Hiſpaniola; Adventure, J. Cheeſman, North-Carolina.

A DANGEROUS GRIEVANCE.

THE Inhabitants of the City of New-York, are expoſed to imminent Danger of Fire, by the Neglect of the Chimney Sweepers, who ſeldom can be had till many Times called, and often waiting a Month or more from the firſt Application. The Safety of the City requires the Interpoſition of Authority, that this Matter may be put under proper Regulations, and no longer depend upon the Will of a Slave, or even on the Care of every private Family.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE,
On WEDNESDAY the 10th Inſtant;

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Wall-Street, and now occupied by Mr. John Beekman; the Lot is 36 Feet 3 Inches wide in Front and Rear, 94 Feet deep on the Weſt, and 91 Feet on the Eaſt Side: The Houſe contains eleven Rooms with Fire Places in each, and on the Rear of the Lot is a very good Kitchen, two Stories high, with many other Conveniencies for the Accommodation of a large Family. February 1. 1773 70 70

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of Land ſix miles and a half in length, and ſix miles in breadth, containing twenty-four thouſand acres, beſides the uſual allowance for highways; it is ſituated about 100 miles nearly north of Albany, a very conſiderable branch of Hudſon's river runs nearly through the middle of the tract; the ſaid branch is from 50 to 60 rods wide, the land is good for about two miles on each ſide of the ſame, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow; the remainder is moſtly middling good. If a number of people who intend to make a ſpeedy ſettlement incline to purchaſe the ſaid tract, it will be ſold at one ſhilling and ſix pence New-York money per acre; the tract is laid out into 24 lots of 1000 acres each; if the purchaſers intend to ſettle a miniſter, the proprietor will give one lot of 1000 acres for a parſonage; he will alſo give one hundred pounds caſh to enable the ſettlers to make roads: No ſale will be made of any part of the tract unleſs 20 thouſand acres can be ſold, and the purchaſers will obligate themſelves to ſettle at leaſt 20 families within two years. The terms offered above will be complied with, on condition that the purchaſers apply before the firſt day of May next. The lands are free from any claim or incumbrances whatever. An indiſputable title will be given by the ſeller, who lives in New-York. Inquire of the Printer for further directions.

New-York, 1ſt Feb. 1773. 70—

MR. HOAR begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he has juſt received a copy of Mr. George Alexander Stevens's new Lectures (with characture heads and dreſſes) as they are now delivered in London by that celebrated Genius; which Mr. Hoar propoſes (under their patronage) exhibiting on Tueſday the 16th inſt. in the Ball room at Mr. Hull's tavern in the Broadway; with a humorous epilogue, and a real repreſentation of a married blood of the firſt rate, after he has been *keeping it up*. Between the acts, the young lad will ſing a number of favourite ſongs, with proper accompaniments; the whole to conclude with a BALL, under the ſame reſtrictions of the concert and ball which he had the honour of conducting on the 5th of October laſt. Price of tickets one Dollar each.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A VERY convenient Houſe, at the Corner of Broad and Beaver-Streets, in which Capt. Maturen now lives. It has eleven Fire Places, two Kitchens, a good Yard, and Ciſtern, and a gang Way into Petticoat-Lane.

Alſo to be ſold or let, the Houſe in which the Subſcriber lives, next Door to Mr. Waldron Blaau's, between the Exchange and Coenties-Market. It has ſeven Fire Places, and will ſuit either a Merchant or Shop keeper.

Alſo to be leaſed or ſold, ſeven Lots of Ground adjoining [illegible], between the Albany and New Pier, all convenient for Merchants or Shop-keepers. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM MILNER.

POET'S CORNER.

ALL my past Life is mine no more,
The flying Hours are gone,
Like transitory Dreams when o'er,
Whose Images are kept in Store,
By Memory alone.
The Time that is to come is not,
How then can it be mine?
The present Moment's all my lot,
And that, as fast as it is got
Phillis is only thine.
Then talk not of Inconstancy,
False Hearts and broken Vows:
If I, by Miracle can be
This live long Minute true to thee,
'Tis all that Heav'n allows.

TO BE SOLD,
By HAYMAN LEVY,
In BAYARD-STREET,

BEST northern beaver, and old coat beaver, raccoons, dressed marten skins, sleers leather, both Indian-dressed and in the hair; bear skins from 4s. to 10s. each; black and white WAMPUM, with sundry INDIAN TRINKETS, &c. &c. 67 70

Imported in the last Vessels from London, and to be sold by
SAMUEL DEALL,
In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street, In NEW-YORK;

THE finest of Durham flour of mustard—masters of vessels and shop-keepers in town and country, may be supplied with any quantity from a quarter of a pound to a hundred weight, the least notice, with great allowance to those who [illegible] sell again. Oatmeal fresh ground, Scotch barley for [illegible] the finest of split pease. Gentlemen, Ladies and the public in general, may be assured I am the only person appointed by Mr. Jacob Hemet, and Mr. William Bayley, North-America, to vend the only true genuine ESSENCE OF PEARL, and PEARL DENTIFRICE for the preservation of the teeth and gums, to a great age; fine tooth brushes to use the same; and the fine new invented Cakes for shining liquid blacking for shoes and boots—With a large assortment of haberdashery and hosiery of all sorts; mens finest black and white silk hose, ribb'd and plain, and clouded do. mens four thread superfine knit ribb'd hose for winter; men and womens superfine white worsted hose; Gentlemen and Ladies gloves of all sorts, and an assortment of ribbons, laces and fans, large and small of the best Italian flowers; lavender and hungary water, hard and soft pomatum, and the best scented powder; the genuine Turlington's balsam of life, the best pound and paper pins; the best Harry the VIIIth, Great Mogul and Merry Andrew cards, gilt, bordered and plain message cards—[illegible]y and rape seed for birds, fine red and white clover [illegible]ras seed for the improvement of lands—croo[illegible]ait combs, Bayley's boxes of improved soap with [illegible] for shaving—With many other articles too numerous for an advertisement. 68 72

New York, 25th January, 1773.
To be sold at private Sale, the following very [illegible]able Farms, and Tracts of L[illegible]

ELEVEN Farms at Cheese-Ville, patented by the late Lieut. Governor Clarke.

Lot No.	containing		Acres
5	—		[illegible]
9	—		
16	—		319¼
21	—		320
25	—		323
27	—		323¾
28	—		327
37	—		319
38	—		319
39	—		318¾

1-36 of Westenhook Patent

Ten farms near Canajoharie, patented by Messrs. De Lancey and Lanfingh

Lots No. 2, 6, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 24, 27 and 29, each lot containing about 218 acres.

Lot No. 1 in Henderson's [illegible] containing 1000 acres.

In G[illegible]

Lot No. 6, part of lot [illegible] No. 27, containing 1407 acres.

In Cheescock's Patent,

Lot No. 24, containing 1000 acres.

In Hardenburgh's Patent,

The S. W. half of lot No. 1, in the division of the great lot No. 35, containing 1798 acres.

The westermost half of lot No. 9, in the division of the great lot No. 35, containing 3355 acres.

The following lots in the division of Thomas Wenham's great lot No. 1.

Lot No. 2, bounded S. westerly by lot No. 1, north westerly by lot No. 10, and north easterly by lot No. 3, containing 1075 acres.

Lot No. 21, bounded S. westerly by lot No. 20, north westerly by lot No. 29, north easterly by lot No. 22, south easterly by lot No. 13, containing 1283 acres.

Lot No. 33, bounded S. westerly by large lots No. 14 and 15, north westerly by lot No. 41, north easterly by lot No. 34, south easterly by lot No. 25, containing 1332 acres.

Lot No. 55, bounded S. westerly by lot No. 54, north westerly by lot No. 79, north easterly by lot No. 56, and south easterly by lot No. 47, containing 1250 acres.

Lot No. 58, fronting on the Great Fish-Kill branch of Delaware river; bounded on the north west by the branch of Delaware river aforesaid, north easterly by lot No. 57, south easterly partly by lot No. 78, and partly by lot No. and south westerly by lot No. 59, containing 3365 acres.

farm Bedford, in the county of West-Chester, now [illegible] of Samuel Parcell, containing 183 acres.

[illegible]se who incline to purchase any of the aforesaid [illegible]one [illegible], may apply to the subscriber in Broad-[illegible]st N[illegible]

48 72 JOHN LIVINGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A [illegible] and well furnished [illegible] pleasantly [illegible] three [illegible] rooms [illegible] and [illegible] garden [illegible] The lot is 50 feet in front and rear, and [illegible] deep; 210 on each side. Also to be sold, the house and lot of ground, adjoining the rear of the above lot, fronting Vandewater's street, wherein Mr. Abraham C. Bogart now lives: The house is two stories high, 28 feet front, and 16 feet deep, two good rooms with a fire place in each, an entry through the house, and a very good cellar kitchen. The lot is 31 feet front, and 34 feet in length on each side. Half of the purchase money to be paid down, and for the other half with good security, a reasonable time will be given, and indisputable title, by

68 72 PHILIP KISSICK.

Bergen County, East New-Jersey, January 5, 1773.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, issued out of the supreme court of the province of New-Jersey, I have taken in execution, the goods and chattles of Abraham Van Hook, in my bailiwick, consisting of a great variety of dry goods; also sugars, molasses, mocheglin, cider, Indian corn, buckwheat, with sundry other things too tedious to mention—Which will be exposed to sale for cash, at my dwelling-house, at Sluterdam, Bergen county, on the second day of February next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and to continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.

68 72 JACOBUS POST, Sheriff.

RICHARD DEANE,
DISTILLER, from LONG ISLAND:

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and to acquaint them, he has now ready for Sale, at his Distillery between the College and the North-River, in *Murray Street*, near *Vaux-Hall*, a Quantity of neat Brandy, Geneva, Spirits of Wine, and Cordials of different Sorts, particularly Royal Usquebaugh, red Ratifia, Cinnamon, Clove, Orange, and Aniseed Waters, All-Fours, &c. Also, *of the very best Quality*, Shrub Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York R[illegible]

The good Quality of said DEANE' B[illegible]ews, and Cordials, has for several Years past [illegible]perienced, and he is dete[illegible]d if possible, to [illegible] particular Branch of Busin[illegible] and will take [illegible] or any considerable Quanti[illegible] them, either [illegible]its, West-India and New-[illegible] Rum, Melasses, [illegible] Produce.

Empty Barrels, Kegs and Cases, (which [illegible] be charged at first Cost) always ready to fill, and all Orders sent to the Distillery, or left at Mr. *Nesbit Deane's*, Hatter, aside the Coffee-House Bridge, or at Mr. *William Deane's*, Coachmaker, in Broad-Street, will be punctually complied with, and the utmost Dispatch used.

☞ Said Deane is fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above Articles, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the Public's very obliged humble Servant,

68— R. DEANE.

The Scheme of Powles-Hook LOTTERY.

1 Prize	of	300 Dollars	is	300
1 Ditto	of	200	— is	200
2 Do.	of	100	— are	200
3 Do.	of	50	— are	150
5 Do.	of	20	— are	100
10 Do.	of	10	— are	100
20 Do.	of	5	— are	100
740 Do.	of	[illegible]	— are	1850
782 Prizes,				
2218 Blanks,				
3000 Tickets, at 1 Dollar each, is				3000

Those persons who choose to become adventurers are requested to apply speedily, as the lottery will certainly be drawn in March next. 68—

BY the Honourable Robert R. L[illegible] Esq; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court [illegible] Province of New-York. These are to notify Nicholas [illegible] of the north east precinct, in the county of Dutchess, farmer, a absconding debtor, that on application made to me by George Furlich, of Rhinebeck precinct in the county aforesaid, Farmer; I have directed the whole estate real and personal of the said Nicholas Rous, to be seized, and that, unless the said Nicholas Rous do return and discharge his debts within three months after this publick notice given, all his estate real and personal so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three. 68 72

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

PURSUANT to an order of the inferior court of common pleas, held at Newark, for the county of Essex: Notice is hereby given respectively to the creditors of Robert Norris, an insolvent debtor, that the said creditors appear before Jonathan Hampton and Stephen Crane, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the said court, on Saturday the twentieth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the court house in Elizabeth-Town, in said county, to shew cause if any they have, why the said Robert Norris, should not be discharged agreeable to the directions of a late act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, intitled, an "Act for the relief of insolvent debtors." 68 72

ROBERT G. LIVINGSTON,

WILL dispose of the following tracts of land very [illegible] for ready money; if required, for half thereof [illegible] will be taken, viz. A [illegible] farm in Aliswell, in the county of Hunterdon, New-Jersey, formerly occupied by Martin Snyder, containing about 300 acres of choice land, about 30 acres of it flag, meadow land, wood land enough sufficient for the farm; a good frame'd house, 4 rooms on a floor; a [illegible] house, a good barn, very pleasantly situated on the river Raritan, about 22 miles from Brunswick, about 4 or 5 miles from Somerville, Walter Rutherfurd and John Stevens, Esqrs. one mile from Thomas Atkinson's mills, about 3 miles from Thomas Lowrey's mills; a well seated county all round it. Inquire of James Hude, Esq; in New-Brunswick. ALSO, two very fine farms in Dutchess county, in Nine Partners, about 22 miles from Poughkeepsie landing, about 5 or 6 miles from David Johnson's, Esq; each a frame'd house, barn, four rooms on a floor, with barns, out-houses, and about 80 fine young orchard of sour apple trees, and 50 or 60 acres of fine meadow; wood land sufficient; very well situated for a country store, in the heart of a wheat country; each farm containing about 163 acres, joining each other; both occupied by Messrs. Rosewell and Michael Hopkins, two brothers. Inquire of Henry Livingston, Esq. in Poughkeepsie. 69—

A very convenient house, and store house joining it, now occupied by Mr. Horsfield; and another house joining that now occupied by Mr. Plowman, at the ferry on Long-Island.

Also will be sold at public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the first day of May next, or at private sale before that time, two lots of land, No. 27 and 31, each about 300 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Albany, near Cherry-Valley, at a place called Cofrydarage, in a patent of 43,000 granted to David Schuyler, Nicholas Pichard, G. Stuyvesant, James Livingston, John Willet, and others.

WHEREAS the drawing of the Lottery for the United Presbyterians' Churches, in New-Hempstead, in Orange-County, and New-Marlborough Precinct, in Ulster-County, for some Reasons, has hitherto been neglected—These are to acquaint the respectable Public, who are or may chance to be therein concerned, that said Lottery will be drawn the first of March next, under the inspection of a sufficient Number of Gentlemen of Note and Reputation, under Oath; the Managers, therefore hope, that those who have purchased Tickets, will exercise Patience until then; and as there are a Number of Tickets yet remaining upon Hand; we hope that all our Christian Brethren who feel the Influence of a Spirit of Benevolence, will use their Influence, and contribute towards the Vending of such Tickets as yet remain unsold, as the Public may depend upon said Lottery's being drawn at that Time.

January 4th, 1773. 68 72

THE Directors of the Union Library Society inform the Public, that the Subscription Money which gives a Right in their Society, is fixed at the small Sum of Thirty Shillings; tho' the Library consists of near One Thousand Volumes, and is continually receiving new Additions: There are at present One Hundred and Forty Members in this Society:—And any Person who chooses upon the above Terms to become a Member, by applying to ROBERT BOWNE, their Treasurer, may receive Admission. 67 70

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the house of the subscriber in North-Castle, one JACOB WHITMAN, a likely well looking man, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair, and is a taylor by trade; had on when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat (which had been turned, as appeared by the button holes, &c.) with silver washed buttons; a new blue broad cloth waistcoat, and a new pair of leather breeches. He stole and carried off with him, a silk cross-barred waistcoat and a castor hat; and rode a small sorrel horse, who carries his tail much erect, and has lost his ears, which are cut off slope wise. Whoever takes up and secures the said runaway in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive the above reward, by applying to JOSIAH HUNT.

Just imported in the Samson, Capt. Cowper, from London, and in the last Vessels from Bristol, and to be sold by
DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF,
In Dock-Street, near Coentie's-Market;

FORGE hammers of the best quality
Ditto anvils
Blacksmith's anvils, vices and beck-irons
Ditto sledge and hand hammers
London fagot steel, T Crowley No 3
Ditto blistered ditto
Hoop iron
Best FF gun powder, not inferior to any Holland
Brass mounted hair trunks in nests
Do. red leather in do.
A quantity of London prov'd fowling pieces, polish'd locks with brass furniture
A quantity of common do.
A quantity of prov'd Tower fuzees with double bridle locks, very suitable for our present standing militia
A parcel of cutlasses in scabbards with solid brass handles and hilts suitable for ditto
A very neat and large assortment of coat and vest buttons, made in imitation of gold thread
Glass, Stone, Pinchbeck, Brass and Platina } Links
Enamell'd do. set in pinchbeck
Black and bright augers of all sizes
Files of all sizes
Pistol apt and other cutteau knives
Knives and forks
A neat assortment of pen knives
A variety of steel and Bath metal shoe and knee buckles
Pigeon, duck, and goose shot 67 70

Also, best Sweedes and refin'd bar iron, as usual, Together with a variety of other articles in the ironmongery and cutlery way, which are too tedious to enumerate.

House of Assembly, New-Jersey, September 4th, 1772.

THE petition of Abner Hetfield, an insolvent debtor, praying a law for his relief, &c. was read the second time—On the question, ordered that the petitioner have leave to bring in a bill at the next Sessions, unless cause shewn to the contrary; and that he publish a copy of this order in the public news papers six weeks before the next sessions. A true copy.

67 72 JONA. DEARE, Cl.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
All sorts of Printing Work is [illegible] Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings [illegible], and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.